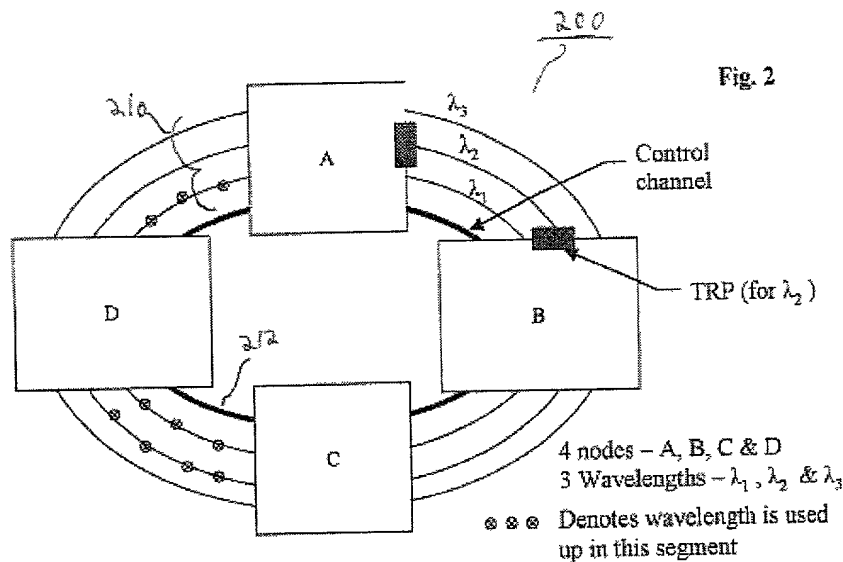


Fig. 1



**To setup lightpath between A & B**

1. A-B is short side, A-D-C-B is long side.
2. In A-B segment all the three wavelengths are available.
3.  $\lambda_1$  is used up in A-D and D-C.  $\lambda_2$  is used up in D-C.
4.  $\lambda_3$  is not used anywhere - use of  $\lambda_3$  means use of new wavelength
5. Path Length: (A-B) = 1, (A-D-C-B) = 3.
6. Wavelength Utilization Rate (UR) =  

$$\frac{\text{No. of segments over which this wavelength is used}}{\text{Total no. of segments}}$$

For  $\lambda_1$ , UR =  $2/4 = 1/2$ . For  $\lambda_2$ , UR =  $1/4$ . For  $\lambda_3$ , UR = 0.
7. Fragmentation (FR) = No. of contiguous segments in use + No. of contiguous segments not used  

For  $\lambda_1$ , FR = 1 (A-D-C) + 1 (C-B-A) = 2  
 For  $\lambda_2$ , FR = 1 (D-C) + 1 (C-B-A-D) = 2. For  $\lambda_3$ , FR = 1 (A-D-C-B-A) = 1  
 For the A-B lightpath if  $\lambda_1$  is chosen, new FR = 2, if  $\lambda_2$  is chosen, new FR = 4  
 if  $\lambda_3$  is chosen, new FR = 2  
 Hence increase in fragmentation is  $\lambda_1 - 0$ ,  $\lambda_2 - 2$ ,  $\lambda_3 - 1$ .  
 We prefer  $\lambda_1$  which has the least increase in fragmentation.
8. TRP savings  
 In A-B, TRPs are available only in  $\lambda_2$ . Use of  $\lambda_2$  results in TRP savings.